The Farmers' Atliance Convention in Fill Blast.

THEY KNOW THEIR BUSINESS

And Lose No Time in Getting Matters Through.

THE PLATFORM TO BE ADOPTED

An Outline of What May Be Expected from It.

SUB-TREASURY LAMB SHEARED

The Convention Sat Down On Him Pretty Hard.

McGAUGHEY'S SOUND SPEECH.

It Was Delivered Before the Convention Last Night.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TO-DAY.

Abster of Wissberger The Burnil of Mucune Proceedings of the

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the first succession of the service of the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous will be men the first success of the famous to the fam

or a year but for all time. They that the success of the principals of the principals of a success of the principals of all times are althought will reach sown, down,

bev remonstred the peaceful revolution composited in Kansas by a coalition with a beauty state of they realize that it is a production of the party and they realize that it is a production of the committee was in a product to be attained, is unless for Tax (secretary to predict the product of the committee was in a will be done to day. The men composite of the delegates the permanent of allowing the permanent of the perman he convention know what they are They are not in the humor for

Agreat feet of work was accomplished to conduct the managed to sandwick a sense promotion of good speeches, since of which are given in fact taken of which are given in the taken of a labely work, one in Memori, the other in Mississippi, will address the consention to-day. Their address the consention to-day. Their address is are see hastly caught upon the care made the subject matter the study of ears and they know wherethe speak. These addresses with are well to of the careful or because of all who can spare the time were drawn has night, be reported to the conven-tion flower a return to principles of the Alliance, op-

the steering and its demands upon a fair and partial trial of the railroad com-fesion and denounces making the order a construment for furthering the politic partial of any main or party. There is little doubt that the platform as a rest prove will be married.

The Proceedings of the Body Yesterday.

The Forenoon Session.

The convention assembled at 11 o'clock at 1 was called to order by Mr. Brage of 5 units country who, in order that all might uncertaint the objects for which the convention was called, read the call published in Thursday's tarrier. At the conclusion of the reading of the call Mayor Smith as a man welcomed the delegates to the beginning of Fort Worth. He said that as unity of the city of Fort Worth he rejuced to welcome the delegates of the Alliant meeting to the city of Fort Worth he rejuced to welcome the city of Fort Worth, it, any deliberative body which chose for Worth as the city in which to hold its convention would be welcome, but the farmers of the state were doubly welcome, proposenting as they do the source from percenting as they do the source from sustenance; that Fort Worth was at the its tosal of the gentlemen till the meeting has adjourned, and that every effort would be made to make their stay as pleasant as possible. He congratulated the body on its sound judgment in adhering to the primal principles hald down by the Alliance before their parties to be the power it now is, and t had gotten to be the power it now is, and not following the lead of the demagogues and sycophanis who were attempting to use their positions for selfish and mercenary

motives.
J. W. Crayton responded to Mayor

Smith's remarks as follows:
Mr. Mayor, Brethern and Fellow Citizens:
In behalf of the conservative, incorrputi-

sie and unterrified Alliance men of Texas, cheers I most heartily thank you, the cit-izens of Fort Worth, for the hospitable welcome extended to us to-day through your honorable representative. We have long known that the name of Fort Worth long known that the name of Port Worth was a synonym of hospitality, as well as thrift, vim and enterprise. The industrial classes of Texas feel kindly towards your beautiful city, for aside from her native plack there resides within her borders the Hons, Dick Wynne, Jim Swayne and E. G. Senter, faithful tribunes of the people; and

purposes of the order, call a halt and effect purposes of the order, call a halt and effect a return to its pristine principles, then we discretify accept the appellation from the pointing hards and third partylites, who would profit at the expense of those whom they prefered to represent. In order to rever discription of the order and to restore and making such remarks as I to its original beneficent purposes, we it to its original beneficent purposes, we deem fit on this occasion. A should proceed with great deliberation, conservatism should be the watchword. Our purpose is not to disrupt, but to purify ambition the height of which was to see the and embble. The untrustworthy leader farmer raised to the position which he our purpose is not to distupt, but to purpy and ennoble. The untrustworthy leader must be deposed, and the visionary sub-treasury scheme, with all other political questions must be kept out of the order. This done, the Alliance of Texas will march a to the accomplishment of the grand pur-cess of its founders. I will not detain you onger, for this is not a time for speech-bling, but a time for heroic action. Again thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your kind wel-ome extended to us. I trust our stay with our may be both pleasant and profitable. J. W. Crayton was appointed temporary retary, after which the appointment of annittees was taken up. The committee a permanent organization was appointed,

for each congressional district, as Dr. E. B. Sartor, Second district. M. C. Wade, Fourth district, F. W. Wright, Fifth district, David Burst, Sixth district.

R. N. Eysirer, Seventh district, J. W. Brooks, Eighth district, B. J. Kendrick, Ninth district, Day Medium, Ninth district, Dan McCunningham, Tenth district.

This committee reports to-day at 9:30 to the cause of the armest to all contained from the state of the committee reports to-day at 9:30 to the cause of the committee reports to-day at 9:30 to the cause of the committee of the

"I am opposed to a series session, be-cause it has been published by the press of the state that this meeting would be beld with open doors, and anything to the contrars would samack too much of the psw wow of Wace, which every man, woman and child knows is contrary to the declaration of sights bequeathed by and buggiged in the blood of the founders of this government. I counsel conservatism in all the proceedings of this meeting. We to all the proceedings of this mentals.

It is are taught to speak the truth, and let us in the four of him who created us do so, the demonstration of the world to the contrary."

The convention then adjourned until 3 to remedying the evils that had crept into the holy should come, an effort to return

"For president, B. J. Kendrick of Me-Cleding county; for vice-president C.M.
Wheeler Fannin county; for secretary, W.
E. D. Murray, Navarro county; for assistant secretaries, J. W. Brooks and W. T.
Gaes for sergeant-al-arms, W. D. Putte,
E. N. Wersster, Chairman,
I. Gaes, T. M. R. S. Wersster, Chairman,
I. Gaes, T. W. B. S. Gaester, Chairman,
I. Gaes, T. W. Gaester, Chairman,
I. Gaester

convention by Temporary Chairman Bragg bonor and said: I little thought that I should be called upon to preside over the deliberations of this body. I am no speaker and will take up but little of your time in talking. In this convention I think our every movement should be conservative. careful and deliberative, and prompted b Let us not stray from these salient princi-ples which we have ever volced, the atter-disregard and violation of which gave birth to our organization, and the standing by which has nurtured and fostered us which has introduced and rostered as. It presiding I expect to know no mlin, but shall treat all as brethren. In conclusion, I would say that it is more for us to remem

all time, and though the present may not see the fruits of our labors, the future will you again.

Immediately upon the conclusion of Chairman Kendrick's remarks, W. R. Lamb of Montague county, state organizer of the People's party, obtained the floor and asked to be informed as to who was eligible to a vote in the convention, supple-menting his query with the observation that he was an Alliance man in good stand ing and as such was entitled to a voice in any convention which styled itself an Alli-ance convention. He also stated in so many words that he ardently espoused the sub-treasury scheme and believed it to be just, economical and right. He solicited information as to eligibility and requested some gentleman to answer him. Mr. Moody from Limestone lost no time in enlightening Mr. Lamb, and did so in such a pointed sledge-hammer like manner as to leave no room for doubt in Mr. Lamb's mind about his eligibility. His face changed expres sions often, and the expressions were "divers and sundry" in their appearance, and it required but a short while for the gentleman from Limestone to convince the gentleman from Limestone to convince the gentleman from Montague that he was very much in the wrong pew. The decision of the chair was asked for on the question, and Chairman Kendrick ruled that the gentheman's own statement with regard to the sub-treasury matter had answered the question, and that on this statement alone his eligibility was forfeited, whereupon Mr. Lamb and five followers retired amids: cries of "Lamb! Lamb!" Two or three of the retiring sub-treasurvites were unfortu-nate in forgetting their dignity, and indulged in some unnecessary noise and demonstration that grated inharmoniously upon the hitherto quiet deliberations of the

to respect, even in opponents, and return ing after adjournment discussed the matte with members of the convention. After settling the question as to who was entitled to scats in the convention, a committee on resolutions, composed of one member from each congressional district was appointed, all resolutions to be referred to this committee without reading. Following is the committee: Second district, W. B. Morrow, Robertson county: Fourth district, I A

convention. Two or three afterwards say

that their enthusiasm had led them into

demonstrations that, to say the least, were exceedingly unwise, and not in keeping

with the dignity which is always conductive

B. C. Bragg, Fannin county; Fifth district, B. C. Bragg, Fannin county; Fifth district, C. C. Bell, Denton county; Sixth district, David Bernist, Ellis county; Seventh district, R. N. Weiseger, Victoria county; Fighth district, W. D. Burney, Atascosacounty; Ninth district, T. M. Smith, Navarra county; Tenth district, D. McCanningham, Leon county; Eleventh district, Will L. Sargent, Stonewall county. State at large—C. Easterling of Freestone county A. F. Landers, Hopkins county. at large-C. Easterling of Freestone county, A. F. Landers, Hopkins county, A motion to hold an evening session at 8:30, and after that an executive session of

Senter, faithful tribunes of the people; and last but not least it is the home of The such as have been passed upon by the committee on resolutions had been appointed and had retired to draft been appointed and had retired to draft tesolutions. N. S. Hall, president of the movement that will overthrow the usurpation and the cunningly devised schemes of battering away the rights and libertles of an unsuspecting and too confiding people by those in high places in the order and their service allies. We may be called traitors, etc., but if it be traitorous to Alliance movement might have to say to it attention to the base prostitution of the delectation of the convention. Mr.

amount of the height of which was to see the farmer raised to the position which he should occupy. This ambition came to me at a peculiarly sad time in my life. My father was born, raised and lived upon a farm during his whole life, and likewise have I been reared. I knew nothing but form the

farming.

My honored parent was a man who believed and knew that the farmers of the country were outrageously oppressed by class legislation and a corrupt system of favoritism, and furthermore it provoked and greved him to see that they were willing oppressors, as it seemed, of them-selves, and on every tital question were divided against themselves. On his death-hed he summoned me to him and with his last breath breathed a request that I should join the Farmers' Alliance towersel and do what I would in an movement and do what I could in an honorable and unostentatious way to in-duce the farmers of the country to band date the farmers of the country to oand tomaselves together for mutual protection and benefit. I promised, and how well I have kept this sacred and willing obligation, you know. My connection with the Alliance is blessed with a father's dying breath, and my commission against the cohorts of bribery, the crime of class herisation, and of fealty

leges to none seemed to be the dominating idea with which our organization was untried. The first cloud that passed over our hitherto unclouded horizon made its appearance in the St. Louis convention, and, I am grieved to say originated with and was fostered by a Texan. It was an instrument, couched in equivocal and uncertain terms, which asked the farmers to pledge themselves to the same class legislaselves to the same class legisla-tion to oppose which the farmers Alliance was comeived. Here this insid-ious political movement of a third party first showed its head, seeking to pervert the pure principles upon which we rest, and subvert the order to their own aggrandize-The clouds have been gathering

thicker and hearier as time moves on. The Alliance first lived, moved and had its being upon your own broad plains, and I am pleased to state and I am pleased to state that the first ray of light, the first hope of redemption, emanated from Texas. I was the body should come, an effort to return to the pure and undefiled, the righteous and unbesmirched principles upon which we pin The afternoon session was called to order our faith. Let us show the world one thing, and that is that our advocacy of the principle laid down in our constitution of equal follows:

"We, your committee, composed of one does not arise from each congressional district, beging to submit the following:

rights to all and special privileges to none, does not arise from our inability to be of the robers. In conclusion, let me add: In reading a life of George Washington statement

lately I came across a sta-which he made to the that Adam Smith struck key-note to a protean prosperity when he said: "In every well regulated government labor is the source of all good government." The laboring classes of this country labor two and one-third hours a day more than any other class of men, set we see 50 per cent of their lands mortgaged and the rest in jeopardy. Does this show that our government is run on this infalli-ble principle laid down by this eminent political economist? Assuredly not. Some pointest economis: Assuredly not, Some-thing is distraught; something is wrong. This two and one-third hours will tell the tale. I long to arrive at a period when the principles of the great economist will be vindicated, and the farmer receives rights commensurate with this two and one-third hours he works when others are idle."

After Mr. Hall had concluded, W. S. Mc After Str. Hall had concluded, W. S. Mc-Alester of the Mississippi Alliance was introduced. He said: "I have no speech to make this afternoon, but will only offer a few rambling thoughts, To-morrow I hope to present some crystalized thoughts which I don and needs a remedy, and we n convention assembled are seeking to desh to lave again in the waters which flow from the pure fount in which our order was conceived. When I received the invitation to attend this convention and determined that I would lend my voice an

do what I might to bring the Farm ers' Alliance, the greatest fac-tor for good in our country, bac-to its pristine principles and rescue it from the hands of those who seek to obscure the original purposes and bracken its fair name I seek and have in view the restoration of the Farmers' Alliance, as a body, to its original purity and chastity; to place it again on that pedestal which has truth for its foundation, and upon which pedestal a monument more lasting than brass will stand to proclaim to the world that the farmers of this country turned their backs on an stamped out every attempt to corrupt th principles of their order, without so much as looking askance at the glittering rame which hypocrisy and deception held out to them. The Farmers' Alliance to day is largely controlled by men ware prompted by motives of selfishne and chicanery. Our mission, brethren, is a rescue the Alliance from the domination of these mercenary impostors, to aver, the deep damnation that must cer-tainty come upon an order that bermits such licentious perversions of sacred principles as we have witnessed for months past. In our St. Louis convention as has been said, we announced to a waiting and expectant country our sacred principle of equal rights to all special privileges to none. Right on top of these decirations, we find a contraction of our hese deciarations we find a certain cliqu

striving with ever-increasing vigor striving with ever-increasing vigor and assurance to bring about class legislation equal, as repulsive and burdensome as that which we are striving with might and main to down. The object of this meeting, brethren, as I understand it, is to promulgate understand it, is to promu an instrument which will give to the v in no uncertain tone the sense of the convention and of the better clasof the farmers, not, only of Texas but of the Union; an instrument that will read out of the Alliance the scheming dema ogues, the miserable shysters, and oth

boodle tricksters that infest it."

A committee consisting of J. L. Goodman.
George T. Murray and Will L. Sargean was appointed to see the mayor, and thank idin for the invitation to take ride over the city, and express

The committee on resolutions were instructed to repor to the convention at 2:20 this morning.

W. L. McGaughey of Austin was then introduced to the convention as the speaker of the evening meeting. He was greeted with a salvo of cheers, and in a few brief words thusbed the convention for the honor continued to the convention to the state bank. The money stays near home. It would not be hoarded by Eastern capitalists, like our money of today. But thus

thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.
The convention then took a recess until

The Evening Session. The evening session, which was devoted entirely to speeches on Alliance principles and matters, was called to order promptly and matters, was called to order promptly at \$:30. W. L. McGaughey of Austin, land commissioner of the state, was introduced and spoke as follows:
Frilow Citizens:-All great periods of

per capita, or \$10 per family; now it is \$33 per family, eight times more now than in 1860. It is true that great changes have 1890. It is true that great changes have come, and our expenses are naturally greater, but not eight times greater. Has our circulating medium increased in proportion! No, then we had \$20 per capita in circulation. Now we have less than \$9 actually out among the people. It is true, more money is out of the vaults of the mational treasury, but one half is held as a reserve and is locked up in state treasuries, etc., leaving not enough at ordinary times to say that we have money upon which all to say that we have money upon which all wealth is based. We were a happy people

The merchant and town people came to

The merchant and town people came to the country to borrow money.

I remember when nicely-dressed men would ride out take supper, onat pleas-antly, partake of a frugal meal, notice the children, make us nice little presents, be agreeable generally till after supper. Then our most marker would get the key to our good mother would get the key to father's secretary. Notes would be signed, the money counsel, a return trip to lown made and no one knew except the family of the business transaction. Eight per cent per annum was all that was asked. All prospered. Happy days!

No wonder our fathers occupied a seat near the altar. No horrist dreams of forcest sales of property under the sheriff's ham-mer. No Tam O'Shanter races for dear financial existence.'
Oh, the pity of a man in debt! His sleep

On, the pily of a man in debt! Its sleep is broken his dreams hear no silvery rustle of angel's wings, no undulating calin of the pillow of peace, but nightmares and horrid specters with long gaunt fingers probing an empty pocket-book with threatening gestures. Oh, the unhappy debtor!

After a night of unrest and mental anguish he wakes tired and ill, unfit for horses and mental anguish he wakes tired and ill, unfit for horses and mental anguish he wakes tired and ill, unfit for horses and mental anguish he wakes tired and ill.

human companionship. He scolds his tired and emaclated wife, slaps his half clad child whips his sunken-eyed horse and forgets his God. Is this man crazy! Ought he to be sent to the asylum for safe keeping! No, he ought to be put in the calaboose for not using every feasible effort in human power bring back the haloyon days of our

Then we were supremely happy as a nation. No mortgages on land, no battle be-tween capital and labor, no strife between classes. From 1850 to 1860 farming wealth classes. From 1850 to 1860 farming wealth increased 10% per cent per annum, or 103 per cent in ten years—over doubled. Can we not take the lesson and profit by it? Please indite that in your memories for future reference, for by comparison alone can we arrive at just conclusions. To be plain, the farmers of the United States in 1850 paid taxes on \$3.2.1.575.421 worth of realty. In 1860 the farmers paid taxes on \$6.645.045.007, over double. Wonderful increase in rural wealth! 103 per cent in a decade! Unprecedented prosperity! Fellowcade! Unprecedented prosperity! Fellow-citizens, there was a cause for this pros-

The manufacturing interest increased to per cent. All industries of every kind flourished. No industry of any kind came under 80 per cent during the era of pros perity from 1850 to 1860. We were happiest people in the world. I cannot find where one single farm was on mortgage ecord. Money was plentiful and cheap, and it was worth 100 cents in all markets on

Now, if a man succeeds in any legitimate sow, if a man success in any segrammer, honorable calling, is it reasonable to suppose that he will quit that occupation and try something in which he has no experience! If he should make all the money he needs by planting corn and wheat, have everything around him that heart could wish, would it not be very feelish for him to sow all down in some untried crop, say

Take a lesson right here. We were once examine our present condition, compare it with the past and learn a lesson for life.

No sane, reading man can congratulate himself upon the condition of our country

Hard times is read in every 1 brow present. Have you any The last harvest of cotton was immense. Millions came to our sunny South and to move these millions of bales of cot-ton. Where is that now! Echo answers, in hollow tones, Where!

We made 7,500,000 bales of cetton last year, worth \$45 per bale, amounting to the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 one-third f all the money now in the United States Where is that \$300,000,000 gone? Why are there not more Alliance men here to-day. Because they have no money to pay the expenses of the trip. as are said by statistician

seventeen minions are said by statisticians to be our share of the billion now in circu-lation. There is more than that a the state, but it is locked up in banks, but away in half-worm stockings and in your state treasury. Seventeen million out among the people. I doubt that we have half that mount now loose. That reminds conversation that was had while

ers held their great meeting at Waco. An old friend of long standing congratu-lated your humble servant on his success in he land office. I asked him, "Can't you ongratulate the entire administration state's money, your attorney-general winning hurrels daily for your state. dding and switch case has returned over 1,000,000 acres of land to your school do nain. Why not congratulate all?"

The governor has gone back on us.

That reminds me that we have the richest cheap land in the world and on forty cars time. It produces more whent than russin's alluvial plains, but it only brings 0 cents per bushel; cotton is only worth 7 sents per pound. How significant! Then s a cause for all these wees. Can we fit

We will see, Every man of nearly every profession and calling will agree that something is wrong somewhere. All will say "We haven't money enough to meet the pressing demands of our increasing business and our increasing means for business." The banker says not enough of money; the merchant says not enough. The farmer that the says not enough. ries, truthfully so, not enough. Ever concressman from Texas says, give the become more money. What kind of money take the old maid who wanted to marry ome anybody, Lord—any kind is better han none. Give us all the gold we dig up. live us all the silver dug up in the United

States and coin it free as gold is coined.
Well, we have tried to portray the evils
of our country; we have said there is
cess than one-third money enough in circution; we have shown you that an era most prosperous, the wealthiest, the hap plest for the farmer that history ever re-

to him the regrets of the convention that it would be unable to accept of the invitation extended for 9 o clock this morning on account of the convention at 9.30.

The committee prises Every cause, every calling every lation in the legislature, decoying the farmprises. Every cause, every calling every class made, and not only made, but made the and kept, plenty of money to meet all de-

home. It won't go far away from home. It would not be hoarded by Elastern capital-ists like our money of to-day. But that alone did not make the flush times we have

old you about. We had a national tax that was so light that none ever felt it. It was laid on hx-uries and it was an art valurem, and not a tax by weight, like now.

The expenses of the Federal government

in 1817 were \$0.300,000; for 1830 it was \$17,000,000; to-day, under Republican rule, it is \$1,000,000,000—ten hundred, million dollars. Prodigality, recklessness and thef; if Great God, the good have fallen. We grown under the ponderous burden. The last feather has been laif, or the way formers, made

great rape committed upon the silver production of the United States. It was demonstrated by venality and dire rascally, Bonds that were to be paid in the currency Bonds that were to be paid in the currency of the country, could only be paid in gold. Bonds that were worth 60 cents on the dollar were swelled to \$1.40. We were swinded out of movey enough to pay of the present public debt. Oh, miserable man, that would alo a party of stein evil men-

A man that would leave the Democratic party now ought to be put in the calaboose to keep him from injuring his fellow-man! We have taken the outer trenches of the enemy everywhere. Some of his stronghelds are in our hands. Now let us burnish our armor, marshal our hosts in one grand Democratic phalanx, and in 1892 capture his citadel, tear up his camp and free the peo citadel, tear up his camp and free the peo-ple. Glorious liberty! for which our fathers died. Now, how can we do this! Let your minds revert back again. The same causes will produce the same effects. A low tariff and free coinage caused the people to be happy from 1847 to 1880. Why not make them prosperous and happy again! A rule that will solve a problem to-day will solve the same problem fifty years lence. The Appian way that sed to Rome 2000 years are leads to Rome to-day.

2000 years ago leads to Rome 'o-dg).

The same solution of Euclid's problems in the days of the great mathematician are used to-day, for they were correct. Right will always prevail, and it was right to tax the people lightly, as in the good cra-from 1847 to 1860-and it was right to coin all the gold and silver for the use of he people as was done from 1847 to 1860. Right will prevail! When the wicked rule

Equal justice to all, exclusive priveleges

We don't ask protection, but we ask not to be robbed. Take \$55 from every family in Fort Worth, and what would be the result. One-half of them would be bankrupted and the other half financially

county and stagnation and starvation would follow sooner or later. It was taken last year. It will be taken this year, but stagnation and starvation, like a gaunt wolf, is now at

a pailadium for all our financial woes One called the sub-treasury plan. I will read it for fear I fail to state it correctly. [Reads from Gazerra of 5th of July. Com-

a chimera of a wild greenbacker's brain-a plot concected by the Republican party.

No state in the North will support it. It is oressed only in Democratic states.
Oh, that the people of the South could be and avoid the ways of their worst Let us return home, resolved to teach the

truth, and to meet any and all enemies with sword of truth, "Democracy," W would be the result? twenty years hence.

Tariff for revenue only to run a Demo Taxes gathered from the rich in propor

Nobody would want a sub-treasury -nobody would have a high tariff after they saw and lived under such a govern-

Give us an internal revenue that wealth The farmer would be happy, wear a plug At the conclusion of Mr. McGaughey'

address loud calls for "Tom Smith" were heard. Smith is one of the strongest Alli-ance men in the state, and is just as strong anti-sub-treasury. He responded to the call with a ringing speech, in which he ripped the sub-treasury scheme from A to Izzard. His speech, though not a length of one, was one characterized by great power At the conclusion of his address the con-

vention went into executive session and then adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

A Sensational Scene on the Floor of the

During the discussion of the motion to old an evening session occurred one of the most sensational scenes yet witnessed in the Chamber of Commerce hall. The Ga-zetter has been on the floor of probably a hundred conventions, political and other wise, yet never has the reporter witnessed wise. Ye, never has the reporter witnessed a scene like that of yesterday afternoon or heard a man so unmercifully scored as was the case in the remarks of Mr. Moody in regard to Mr. Lamb and his attitude. It was a scathing arrangement, and every sentence cut like a whip, especially when punctuated with the applause of the au-

The motion to hold an evening session had been put to the house and was open for de-bate. Mr. Lamb rose to his feet and said. "Mr. Chairman, I desire to know what the evening session is for "It is for the discussion of Alliance prin

oles," said the chair.
I would like to know," said Mr. Lamb. what are the requirements for participa-tion in this convention. If it is for Alliance members in good standing, then I shall take part; if it is for those who have come ere in answer to the call, then I canno Mr. Chairman, I can tell him what con-

stitutes the membership on this floor,"
said Mr. Moody, "It is those who have
come to this convention in answer to the
call; it is for all those who are opposed to un-treasury and other schemes, or those who are trying to drag l once into a third political party. It is not for ich men as W. R. Lamb, who have used th Alliance to further their own ends. I have worked early and late as an Alliance man have taken money, earned by my wife an hildren in the cotton patch, to aid the n owler to obtain the needed funds. Wha as become of it! I know the money wa urned in. Where has it gone! I came over under the call of the committee. If I came to oppose anybody, it is this gentle-man and about six others. I recog-

ors as to the third party movement at Waco. Then he himself went to the Cherianati convention, and was elected organizer of the People's party. I myset has state lecturer and traveled over from Dallas to Houston, assuring ole of Texas the Aliance, should This convention was called for the purpose of perpetuating Allianoe principles pure and simple as were given in 0 those who founded the Allianoe, and 5 detent the unboly ends and aims of such

to a ser' on the hom. I once this diversion upon his own statement and not upon his numbership in the Alliance, and I want it so understood by the press and the people."

"Mr. Chairman," shouled an excited delegate, "I move a committee of three by an pointed to investigate the pentleman and see if he is an Alliance member in good standard."

At this point handemonium broke loss and shoulds of "pit him out," "seriesal-all-arms," "Lamb," "Lamb," etc., drowned all other noises, and the chairman variety rapped for order. During the condision Lamb left the chandless and as he did so someone sheated. "Alliance men, come out, come out," and has persons who had been seated around Lamb got up and followed him out, chose after chose ringing on the air as they filed through the door and down the stairs.

"In this connection the Alliance men of the federation, recognizing they think, in the coming Fort Worth meeting an effort to destroy the Alliance for the purpose of furthering the government's political am-bitions, proposed to be on hand. Mr. Lamb stated it plain:

"If the meeting is an Alliance meeting,

sald he, 'Aliance mee of every political complexion have a right to be there and participate in the proceedings. If it is a political movement by tricksters to destroy the Alliance, it is our duty to be there better the sacred Aliance mask from the faces

Worth on the sub-treasury question, which is the issue upon which the hight will be made. Mr. Lamb holds that if there are made. Mr. Lamb holds that if there are Alliance men, who in good faith desire the abolishment of the substreasury, the place to make the first is in the State Alliance convention in Dalias. August 18. The refusal of the Fort Worth meeting to admit the sub-treasury men into the councils, it is said, will result in the expansion of the anti-sub-treasury element by the Sinto Alliance. * * * W. R. Lamb amounced that there would be a meeting at Fort Worth on July 10, which purported to be in Alliance meeting. "If it was an Alliance meeting, said he, "Alliance men should be there. If it was intended to oppose the sub-treas-If it was intended to oppose the sub-treas-ury, and thus controvert a vital Alliance principle, we should be there to defend Alliance principles.

During the debate the article was read and the assertion made that nine out of ten Alliance men in the state would be with the Fort Worth movement; that the actions which had decimated the Alliance ranks from 250,000 members in Texas to 25,000. could no longer be tolerated and that a re-turn to the primal principles of the Alliance, recognizing no religious creed or helief. would restore the order to its pristine mag-nitude and render it once again a power in the land. The theory sectored to prevail

that the Alliance, to be a success, should be I did not come to the Alliance meeting now being held in this city to raise party ones tions, but as a member of the Alliance Under its constitution and by-laws all men bers of the Alliance in good standing are advisory members and as such have a right to speak in all Alliance meetings. A motion was before the meeting this afternoon to have a night session to discuss Alliance was for those who oppose the sub-treasury I decided to ask the president whether or not members of the Alliance in good stand-ing would be allowed to participate in this meeting without having a gag out on them. I regard the sub-freasury as a part of the Alliance principles, and show it is such, for it is one of the demands of the order. I call not mention any political party, nor would have done so had it been decided to have free discussion and I had been allowed to speak, but Brother Moody being as he said, afraid of me because I was a member of the People's party, spring the question. He had as well questioned the right of any Republican, Democrat. Mothodist or Bap-tist taking pare in the meeting as to ques-tion my right or my being a People's party

intention to capture the Alliance of Texas, and deliver it to the Democratic party of call it an Alliance, and violate the constitu-tional law of the order by putting gags or men who believe different from them. Brother Moody said some very hard things about the leaders of the Alliance, and about about the leaders of the Albance, and about the financial affairs of the exchange at Dal-las. I think the brother should think be-fore he says too much. For if I mistake not, he did much of the begging for money, and I would call his attention to the fact that it is too late to cry "wolf" after disas-ter has happened to the flock. In my opin-ion, he should have said something about these things before it was too late. I have met and taiked with the leaders of the Allimet and talked with the leaders of the All ance, both state and national, and I believe them to be honest men, and if I shall has out that they are not. I will first profe harges against them in the order, a ne order persists in keeping and toba dishonest men as its leaders then two withdraw from it and resort to proper a

stand, thirty-seven men all told from a over the state will wish they had not me here. I could giveyou a few dots about som of the speakers here from other states, h I prefer to let them kill themselves. I will be a long time before the Alliance of Texas will be given to the Democratic of any other party. The bolt this evening was a surprise to me, especially when I saw so

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

Interesting Pen Pictures of the Promi nent Men on the Floor.

In addition to the biographical sketches published yesterday. The GAZETTE here with presents the biographics of prominent leaders who arrived yesterday. These mer are true blue, and are in earnest in their profess against the degridation of the magnificent organization into a mere political nachine run by political sorcheads, as on

of them expressed it yesterday, WHL L. SARGENT. Will L. Sargent was born in Itawamhr county, Miss. August 8, 1859. Regred on a farm, receiving only a common school or ctive part in overthrowing the carpetbag and negro rule in his state. He came to Texas in January, 1880, joined the Alliance in Rockwall county, February, 1880, and held many responsible positions in the oryard and warehouse. He has been a persistent worker, bo't locally and in the state
Alliance, since he has been a member, always striving to keep the Alliance up to
the true standard of purity and out of the

He is a causile and forcible writer, and has had considerable experience as a newspaper man, having published the Aria at Recor-City. Tex. the Texas Mesquirer and is now editor and propressor of the famous Texas Lasso, inclusived at Rayner. Stonewall county. Mr. Sargent is the man who in-spired and wrote the famous manifesto is sued from Austin, Tex., on Mayon 4, which has brough about the establishing of the World at Dallas and the state meeting now in session. From a summors of the leaders the unfoly ends and for defect political prostitutes as this man to Dalas to answer charges preferred against the assertion political prostitutes as this man to Dalas to answer charges preferred against the Rance Allames because it sustained from the last three rain it. To have a paper all read it, we have all read to the another to come to Fort Worth and contact this convention for his third party scheme I don't believe the convention should be rape tured, and I have no iden it will "

"What is the calling of the convention of the allame to the last of the Allame. The trial convention for his third party scheme I are out of the Allame. The trial convention for his third party scheme I are out of the Allame. The trial convention for his third party scheme I are out of the Allame. The trial convention for his third party scheme I are out of the Allame. The trial convention for his third party scheme. Fillow Citizens:—All great periods of prosperity in a nation's history have prime causes that can be reverted to as evidences of such prosperity, and tice cersa, all opposession the policy pressive times in a nation's history can be traced to maladiministration, brought about either by wickedness or class oppression.

There is no great effect without great cause. Equal justice to all, exclusive privileges to none. Let us look at our country from 1847 to 1850.

Then the people were happy. Plenty abounded in every frugal, industrious household in our broad land. Then the expenses of our government ran up to only \$1 moves. It is seen that the proper country for country that the proper country is properly and the properly of the properly of the properly in a nation's history have prime the poor farmer's back! Can we endure it. Will we stand it longer to come to Fort Worth and country should not be had in as well only believe the convention should be convention to the form the convention should be convention should be convention should be convention to the form the convention should be convention should be convention to the form the convention should be convention should be convented to the properly should be convented to the convention should be convented to the convention to this third party schools as our of the Alliance and the read it, we have all read it, we have the properly should be come to Fort Worth and convented to the convention should be convented to the convention to the late of the convention should be convented to the conv clock of my county. No one in the West has muce as much for Hogg and a rulbour commission. Mr. Sargent is one of those Ali here Democrats who cannot be buildowed, and sugarra for his parts.

was been in Miam gounts. Tex., in 1840, in 1840, to 1842 his father moves to Famin counts, and died in 1841 lenting a widow and seven efficiency a famo. His emeational facilithe terror of a favor. He embedding, facilities were imager until he attended McKin-nic college, it has own expense, from 1869-to Feotrags, 1802, when he exchanged the college campus for the Confederable cards. After serving through the war he tanglit school until 1870, when he left the school from for an active our-door life on a count-tion in possible.

He moved to Deaton in 1867, bought and and down the stairs.

The article published and referred to in that city, where he now lives. He represented this county in both the Norteenth of the 5th, and is as follows:

"Improved a home in the northern suburies of that city, where he now lives. He represented his county in both the Norteenth and Twentieth legislatures as a Democratic and Twentieth legislatures as a Democratic member of the house. He has ever been a consistent member of the Democratic party in 18% he joined the Alianez and was at once charged with the building of the Alianez mil at Denton, which was the first basiness enterprise ever undertaken by the Farmers' Alianez of this or any other state. Being thus charged, he began the undertaking without any personal experience without a sollar of cash capital, his only stock in trune being the united offers of the board of directors and the unbounded faith of the order in his energy, ability and integrity. As a result the Alian capital contiguity as a \$80,000 plant tent stands to day a monument, that not only be and the day a monument that not only be and the Alliance of Deuton county, but of the

other to secure. This indicates a stormy session at Fort ooth on the sub-treasury question, which the issue upon which the fight will be ade. Mr. Lamb holds that if there are liamed men, who in good faith desire the

exposition.

And yet if you will take the dictum of certain Alifance losses and organs Mr.

Bell stands branded as a traiter to Alifance to be compared the subpeniciples, because he opposes the sub-treasur, will and the "independent move". In other words, that from the meeting of the state Alhame at Cleburne in 1886 up to this hour he has ever stood both upon the inner and outer walls of the order as a faithful watchman and sounded the alarm of direct shead growing out of the willed of danger ahead, growing out of the united efforts of a score or more political renegates assisted by a few self-seeking schemers who knowingly and wiffully violate the most solema pledge of the order in their unceasing efforts to alienate the member-ship from the party of their choice.

B. J. SENDRICK.

B. J. Kendrick, the permanent chairman of the convention, is a large, imposing-looking gentleman hale and hearty, though in the neighborhood of seventy years of age. He was born in Middle Georgia, September, 1824, was raised on a farm and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was the child of poor parents, and being such his opportunities for obtaining an ed-ucation were limited. By dint of hard isby different or hard is-bor, attended with many difficulties, often-times being forced to depend on a pine-knot for light, he acquired a common school edu-cation. Mr. Kendrick married in early life, and had accumulated a fair portion of this world's goods when his native state se-cated from the union of states. Although amount to accommon account with his state. opposed to succession, he went with his state, and was made captain of a company of infantry, serving as an officer all through the strungle. He was with the Lee in the army of Virginia and Maryland in 52 and 53. During the rest of the time is was in e South, and was present at the siege of the South, and was present at the stepe of Charleston, evacuating that city with Gen. Hardee. After this was with Joseph F. Johnston, and remained with him till his surrender to Gen. Sherman at Jonesborough N. C. Mr. Kenarick returned to his home in the month of May, 1865, and found his fortunes dilapidated and together he came to rexas, arrying in this state in November, 1965, where he has, as he said recuperated to some extent financially. Mr. Kendrics, was a Granger from the early days of the organization, and remained one as long as there was one in his county. In 1884 he joined the Farmers' Alliance, which has honored him repeatedly with positions of prominence and trust. He was president of the Alliance in his count; for two terms, was a delegate to the state Alliance convention at Cleburne, by 1886, was one of the committee that frames the constitution of the state Alliance has been a member of the state Alliance ever since, being three years of the time on the executive committee; all these positions of trust being tendered him unasked and un-solution by him. He is a true Alliance Democrat, and has never been siderracked in my of the demagogical issues that have arisen. He is a strong Baptist, and has hern, since a very young man a Mason and a Democrat. He lives in McClellan county, where he has resided for a quarter of a

century, enjoying the good will and esteem of his fellow-citizens. W. L. M'GAFGREY.

W. L. McGaughey was born in Lawrence county. Ala. in the year 1887, and is now fifty-four years old. He was educated at Lagrange military codege having taken first honor in the languages in a large class; hist honor in the languages in a large class; studied law under ex Governor D. P. Lewis, and was receiv for the bar in 1861, but volunteered in the Confederate army as a private soldier; was promoted on the battle-histic was wounded three times and surregulared with the army of the Tennessee. He was married in 1865 to Miss Aurie A. Robeins of Dickson, Ala. Has two bright large. Low and Low.

nivs—Lee and John. He moved to Texas in 1869, and settled in the good old free state of VanZandt. He remained there three years, and prospered of farming and teaching alternately. He noved to Hood county in 1872, and bought hand eight miles west from Granbury, where the vine-class cottage awaits the re-turn of the little family of four. He neves sought or held office till 1885, was then elected to the Nineteenth legislature, was returned to the Twentieth and Twenty-first without opposition from the Democratia party. His public life is a matter of his-tory in the records of the legislature. He introduced the present agricultural law, he geological survey bill, and always stood up for the rights of all the people on all secasions. His people called him up higher

and he now presides over the great land lepartment of our state. The people claim that their rights are new respected, that patents reach the poor without extra cost. He is a Democrat without compromise, believing that the salvation and libertles of the people demand Democratic control of this once happy United States. Says he: "The enemy has United States. Says he: The enemy haretreated—let us press their citadel and